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VII. De Sectione Anguli, Autore A. de Moivre,
R. S. S.

INeunte Anno 1707, incidi in Methodum quâ, Æ-
quatione datâ hujus formæ.

$$ny + \frac{nn-1}{2 \times 3} Ay^3 + \frac{nn-9}{4 \times 5} By^5 + \frac{nn-25}{6 \times 7} Cy^7$$

&c. = a ,

Vel istius,

$$ny + \frac{1-nn}{2 \times 3} Ay^3 + \frac{9-nn}{4 \times 5} By^5 + \frac{25-nn}{6 \times 7} Cy^7$$

&c. = a ; ubi quantitates A, B, C, &c. repræsentant
Coefficientes Terminorum præcedentium, Radices de-
terminavi ad hunc modum.

Posito $a + \sqrt{aa+1} = v$ in primo casu.

$a + \sqrt{aa-1} = v$ in secundo.

$$\text{Erit } y = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[n]{v} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt[n]{v}} \text{ in primo casu.}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[n]{v} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt[n]{v}} \text{ in secundo.}$$

Solutiones autem istæ insertæ fuerunt in Philosophicis
Transactionibus, Num. 309, pro mensibus *Jan. Feb.*
Mart. ejusdem anni.

Jam quibus perspectum erit quo artificio Formulæ
istæ inventæ fuerint, his procul dubio patebit aditus ad
demonstrationem sequentis Theorematis.

Sit

Sit x Sinus Versus Arcus cujuslibet.

t Sinus Versus Arcus alterius.

1 Radius Circuli.

Sitque Arcus prior ad posteriorum ut 1 ad n , Tunc, assumptis binis Æquationibus quas cognatas appellare licet,

$$1 - 2z'' + z''^2 = -2zt$$

$$1 - 2z + z^2 = -2zx.$$

Expunctoque z , orietur Æquatio qua Relatio inter x & t determinatur.

COROLLARIUM I.

Si Arcus posterior fit Semicircumferentia, Æquationes erunt.

$$1 + z'' = 0$$

$$1 - 2z + z^2 = -2zx.$$

e quibus si expungatur z , orietur Æquatio quâ determinantur Sinus Versi Arcuum qui sint ad Semicircumferentiam, semel, ter, quinquies, &c. sumptam, ut 1 ad n .

COROLLARIUM II.

Si Arcus posterior fit Circumferentia, Æquationes erunt

$$1 - z'' = 0$$

$$1 - 2z + z^2 = -2zx.$$

e quibus si expungatur z , orietur Æquatio quâ determinantur Sinus Versi Arcuum qui sint ad Circumferentiam, semel, bis, ter, quater, &c. sumptam, ut 1 ad n .

COROLLARIUM III.

Si Arcus posterior fit 60 Graduum, Æquationes erunt

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - z'' + z^{2''} &= 0 \\ 1 - 2z + zz &= -2zx. \end{aligned}$$

e quibus si expungatur z , orietur Æquatio quâ determinantur Sinus Versi Arcuum qui sint ad Arcum 60 Graduum.

per $\left\{ \begin{matrix} 1, & 7, & 13, & 19, & 25 \\ 5, & 11, & 17, & 23, & 29 \end{matrix} \right\}$ &c. } multiplicatum
ut 1 ad n .

Si Arcus posterior sit 120 Graduum, Æquationes erunt

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + z'' + z^{2''} &= 0 \\ 1 - 2z + zz &= -2zx. \end{aligned}$$

e quibus si expungatur z , orietur Æquatio quâ determinantur Sinus Versi Arcuum qui sint ad Arcum 120 Graduum.

per $\left\{ \begin{matrix} 1, & 4, & 7, & 10, & 13 \\ 2, & 5, & 8, & 11, & 14 \end{matrix} \right\}$ &c. } multiplicatum
ut 1 ad n .

Novemb. 15.

1722.